

considers that four editions have been called for within a period of five years. The book is so well known to pathologists in general that a detailed description is unnecessary. In the present edition numerous revisions and additions have been made, notably in the sections upon typhoid fever, tuberculosis, yellow fever, dysentery, and in the discussions upon diseases of the blood. A short account is given of the latest theories of immunity. In many places the results of the most recent researches in pathology are alluded to, but, as in the earlier editions, references are intentionally omitted. A very wide range of subjects is dealt with and throughout the book special attention has been paid to physiological pathology. In this respect and in many other ways the book is essentially a clinical pathology. An appendix has been added in which one finds a description of the generally accepted methods of pathological and bacteriological technique, and the book justifies in every detail the position which was accorded the former editions. W. T. L.

MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE. FOR STUDENTS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS. By CHARLES H. MAY, M.D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Ophthalmology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department, Columbia University, New York, 1890-1903; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the French Hospital, New York; Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Red Cross Hospital, New York; Adjunct Ophthalmic Surgeon to Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, etc. Third edition, revised, with 275 original illustrations, including 16 plates, with 36 colored figures. New York: William Wood & Co., 1903.

THIS work contains a clear and terse account of the present state of ophthalmology, so far as this is possible in a book of its size. The reader is never left in doubt as to the writer's meaning. It is easy reading, and we know upon the authority of a famous writer that "easy reading is—hard writing." The author has succeeded in saying enough and not too much, which, as he rightly states in the preface, is the "great difficulty in preparing a book of this sort." Sanity of view characterizes it throughout. One would have to make a somewhat minute search to discover opinions opposed to views now generally held by practical ophthalmologists. We are somewhat surprised at the very little stress laid upon the salts of silver in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia.

This is one of the few books which recognizes that a portion of the accommodation must be kept in reserve during near work, but under the directions for prescribing glasses for presbyopia we do not find that the author is consistent therewith. He subtracts the total accommodation from the amount required for near work and

makes good the deficit by glass, allowing no part of the accommodation to be held in reserve.

A high place (but not too high) is given retinoscopy as an objective test of refraction. In competent hands this is unquestionably the most accurate objective method known, rivalling the best results obtainable by the subjective method under the most favorable conditions. In certain cases it is the only reliable method of determining the refraction. The ophthalmometer is accorded its proper subordinate position in the statement that "it is of service when used in connection with other tests." A mydriatic is recommended in all cases of children and young adults in estimating the refraction. Homatropine is declared to be "*sufficient for all practical purposes*," an opinion with which the reviewer entirely concurs from daily experience.

We note with satisfaction that heterophoria is relegated to a very subordinate place, as in our opinion it deserves. We think that more than enough is granted when neurasthenia, disturbances of digestion and nutrition are set down as possible results of muscular error, even in predisposed individuals; operation is only recommended as a last resort. Disappointment and aggravation of symptoms are truly stated to frequently follow this treatment. The author evidently has little belief in partial tenotomies and advancements.

T. B. S.

MANUAL OF MEDICINE. By THOMAS KIRKPATRICK MONRO, M.A., M.D., Fellow of and Examiner to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. Glasgow; Physician to Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Professor of Medicine in St. Mungo's College; formerly Examiner in the University of Glasgow and Pathologist to the Victoria Infirmary. Philadelphia and New York: W. B. Saunders & Co. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

DR. MONRO's book should serve admirably the purpose for which it is primarily intended: that of a text-book for students. He has accomplished successfully the difficult task of condensing into a volume of moderate size the enormous mass of facts which makes up our present knowledge of internal medicine. The work throughout shows painstaking care in the classification and arrangement of these facts and in their concise and lucid presentation.

In arrangement it does not differ materially from the usual plan of the larger treatises. The space has been judiciously divided, and each section receives its due consideration. This same sense of proportion is seen also in the space allotted to the individual diseases and to their subdivisions of etiology, morbid anatomy, symptomatology, diagnosis, and treatment.